8320157C.TRN **KEEP WITH FILE 08320157C.TRN**
November 12, 1996

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E9   USPAT            4    KIEFER, BERTHOLD/IN
E10  USPAT            1    KIEFER, BRUCE C/IN
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L3       4 ("KIEFER, MICHAEL C"/IN OR "KIEFER, MICHAEL E"/IN OR "KIEFE
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=> s l3 and apoptosis
        71 APOPTOSIS
L4       0 L3 AND APOPTOSIS

=> s l3 and cdn
       157 CDN
L5       0 L3 AND CDN

=> d l3 ti

US PAT NO:   5,212,074 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]        L3: 1 of 4
TITLE:       Genetic material encoding new insulin-like growth factor
             binding protein IGFBP-6
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=> d l3 2-

2. 3,830,630, Aug. 20, 1974, APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR ALCOHOLIC BREATH AND OTHER GAS ANALYSIS; **Michael E. Kiefer**, et al., 436/132; 128/719; 422/84; 436/133, 152, 900 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 3,777,366, Dec. 11, 1973, CHAMBER AND FILAMENT METHOD FOR FLOW THROUGH THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY MICRO SIZE MEASURING CHAMBERS; **Michael Edward Kiefer**, 29/592.1; 73/25.04 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4. 3,704,984, Dec. 5, 1972, CHAMBER AND FILAMENT STRUCTURE AND METHOD FOR FLOW THROUGH THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY MICRO SIZE MEASURING CHAMBERS; **Michael Edward Kiefer**, 73/25.04, 25.03 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

=> d l3 ab

US PAT NO: 5,212,074 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L3: 1 of 4

ABSTRACT:
A purified binding protein selected from the group consisting of insulin-like growth factor binding protein having an amino acid sequence which is at least 85% homologous to the amino acid sequence of FIG. 1 and fragments thereof comprising at least 10 consecutive amino acids of the sequence that are capable of binding to an antibody specific for the protein or to an insulin-like growth factor is described. Recombinant DNA molecules encoding the binding proteins and subsequences thereof are also described along with recombinant microorganisms and cell lines containing the DNA molecules and methods for preparing the binding proteins by growing the recombinant hosts containing the relevant DNA molecules. Antibodies to the protein, identified as IGFBP-6, which are useful in various diagnostic applications, are also described.

=> exp barr, p

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E5	USPAT	1	BARR6BPQ2WS6/BI
E6	USPAT	39	BARRA/BI
E7	USPAT	2	BARRABA/BI
E8	USPAT	1	BARRABEC/BI
E9	USPAT	3	BARRABEE/BI
E10	USPAT	2	BARRABLE/BI
E11	USPAT	3	BARRACADE/BI
E12	USPAT	1	BARRACADED/BI

=> exp barr, p /in

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E6	USPAT	1	BARR, PAUL C/IN

E7 USPAT 4 BARR, PAUL N/IN
E8 USPAT 1 BARR, PETER JOACHIM/IN
E9 USPAT 1 BARR, PHILIP/IN
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E12 USPAT 1 BARR, RALPH E JR/IN

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71 APOPTOSIS
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L7 1 L6 AND (APOPTOSIS OR CDN)

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US PAT NO: 5,567,425 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L7: 1 of 1
DATE ISSUED: Oct. 22, 1996
TITLE: Compositions which inhibit **apoptosis**, methods of purifying the compositions and uses thereof
INVENTOR: Ian C. Bathurst, Kensington, CA
John D. Bradley, Oakland, CA
L. David Tomei, Richmond, CA
Philip J. Barr, Berkeley, CA
ASSIGNEE: LXR Biotechnology Inc., Richmond, CA (U.S. corp.)
APPL-NO: 08/453,530
DATE FILED: May 30, 1995
ART-UNIT: 188
PRIM-EXMR: John W. Rollins
LEGAL-REP: Morrison & Foerster

US PAT NO: 5,567,425 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L7: 1 of 1

ABSTRACT:
The present invention is to methods of obtaining plant-derived compositions that inhibit **apoptosis**, the compositions obtained thereby, compositions comprising the composition, and methods of use thereof.

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71 APOPTOSIS
21048 ANTIBOD?
L8 20 (CDN?) AND (APOPTOSIS) AND (ANTIBOD?)

=> d l8 1- cit ab

1. 5,573,925, Nov. 12, 1996, P53 proteins with altered tetramerization domains; Thanos D. Halazonetis, 435/69.7; 514/44; 530/350; 536/23.4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,573,925 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 1 of 20

ABSTRACT:
The present invention provides p53 proteins with altered tetramerization domains that retain wild-type p53 function, and the ability to form tetramers and have at least one of the following characteristics: (1) do not hetero-oligomerize with wild-type p53 or tumor-derived p53 mutants, and (2) restricted DNA binding specificity from an alteration in the way that the tetramerization domain orients the DNA binding domains of a p53 tetramer relative to one another. The invention also provides nucleic acids encoding the above proteins and methods of enhancing the cellular response to DNA damaging agents, treating diseases characterized by abnormal cell proliferation, and inducing immune tolerance to facilitate transplants and treatment of autoimmune disease, by administration of proteins of the invention or nucleic acid sequences encoding the proteins of the invention.

2. 5,563,039, Oct. 8, 1996, TNF receptor-associated intracellular signaling proteins and methods of use; David V. Goeddel, et al., 435/7.1, 6, 69.1, 252.3, 320.1; 436/501; 530/300, 350 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,563,039 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 2 of 20

ABSTRACT:
A novel family of intracellular signaling proteins, exemplified by a Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor-1 Associated Death Domain protein (TRADD), share a common TRADD sequence and include transducers of signals that modulate cell growth, differentiation and **apoptosis**. As such, the TRADD proteins, TRADD-encoding nucleic acids, and natural TRADD intracellular binding targets provide both important targets and means for therapeutic intervention. In particular, the invention provides isolated TRADDs and TRADD fragments, nucleic acids encoding the subject TRADDs and TRADD fragments or capable of selectively hybridizing to such TRADD-encoding nucleic acids, vectors and cells comprising TRADD-encoding nucleic acids, and TRADD-specific binding reagents. These compositions find use in diagnostic and therapeutic methods for disease associated with undesirable cell growth, migration, differentiation and/or cytokine signal responsiveness and methods and compositions for identifying lead compounds and pharmacological agents.

3. 5,554,601, Sep. 10, 1996, Methods for neuroprotection; James W. Simpkins, et al., 514/182, 181 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,554,601 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 3 of 20

ABSTRACT:
A method is provided for conferring neuroprotection on a population of cells using estrogen compounds that have insubstantial sex activity and furthermore, a method is provided that utilizes estrogen compounds in the absence of testosterone for treating neurodegenerative diseases including Alzheimer's disease so as to retard the adverse effects of these disorders, Examples of estrogen compounds that have insubstantial sex activity includes alpha isomers of estrogen compounds such as 17.alpha. estradiol.

4. 5,552,536, Sep. 3, 1996, DNA encoding precursor of interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme - related cysteine proteinase III (ice rel-III); Donald W. Nicholson, et al., 536/23.1; 435/240.2, 320.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,552,536 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 4 of 20

ABSTRACT:
A complementary DNA (**cDNA**) encoding full length form of ICE.sub.rel -III is identified, sequenced and isolated. The **cDNA** is cloned into expression vectors for expression in recombinant hosts. The **cDNA** is useful to produce recombinant full length ICE.sub.rel -III. The **cDNA** and the recombinant ICE.sub.rel -III protein derived therefrom are useful in diagnostic kits, laboratory reagents and assays. The **cDNA** and the recombinant ICE.sub.rel -III protein may be used to identify compounds that affect ICE.sub.rel -III function, inflammation and cell **apoptosis**. ICE.sub.rel -III function, inflammation and cell **apoptosis** may also be modulated by ICE.sub.rel -III antisense or gene therapy.

5. 5,552,283, Sep. 3, 1996, Method, reagents and kit for diagnosis and targeted screening for P53 mutations; Eleftherios Diamandis, et al., 435/6, 7.1, 7.2, 91.2; 536/23.1, 24.3, 24.31, 24.32 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,552,283 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 5 of 20

ABSTRACT:
Rapid and cost effective diagnosis of p53 mutations of a sample of patients is achieved by employing a selected plurality of diagnostic tools, in a hierarchy of increasing accuracy and cost per tool, in which each tool detects essentially no false positives. Diagnostic tests that may be included among the plurality of tests selected include, in order of increasing accuracy and cost:
(a) immunoassays,
(b) analysis of DNA from a patient sample by quantitative amplification of p53 exons using amplification primers complementary to intron regions flanking each exon and examination of the length or quantity of each amplified fragment for nucleotide insertions or deletions relative to the normal p53 gene. Preferably, the amplification primers are multiplexed so that more than one DNA fragment is amplified in a single vessel, using sets of primers which provide gene fragments of distinctive lengths when used to amplify a normal p53 gene; and
(c) analysis of DNA from a patient sample by DNA sequencing of the p53 gene beginning with the sequencing of those regions most likely to harbor point mutations, and proceeding to sequence regions less likely to harbor point mutations.

6. 5,550,019, Aug. 27, 1996, Methods of identifying compounds which alter **apoptosis**; John C. Reed, 435/6, 7.21 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,550,019 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 6 of 20

ABSTRACT:
The invention provides a method of treating a disease or pathological condition resulting in apoptotic cell death. The method includes increasing the activity of Bcl-2 in cells affected by the disease or pathological condition. Diseases or pathological conditions can include, for example, neurodegenerative diseases, cancer and viral infections. Also provided is a method of prolonging the in vivo survival of transplanted cells for the treatment of a disease or pathological condition. The method includes increasing the activity of Bcl-2 in a population of cells and transplanting the population of cells having increased Bcl-2 activity into a subject. Diseases or pathological conditions can include, for example, neurodegenerative diseases, cancer and viral infections. A method to enhance the sensitivity of malignant cells to therapy is provided that includes decreasing the activity of Bcl-2 in the malignant cells. Methods to identify compounds that alter apoptotic cell death and to enhance monoclonal **antibody** production are also provided by the invention disclosed herein.

7. 5,539,094, Jul. 23, 1996, DNA encoding Bcl-2-associated proteins; John C. Reed, et al., 536/23.5; 435/69.1, 91.1, 320.1; 530/350 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,539,094 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 7 of 20

ABSTRACT:

The present invention provides nucleotide sequences encoding proteins and fragments thereof that bind to Bcl-2-related proteins. The invention also provides a Bcl-2-associated protein (BAP) such as Bcl-2-associated protein-1 (BAP-1), which binds to Bcl-2. The invention also provides **antibodies** that specifically bind to a BAP. The invention further provides methods for detecting agents such as drugs that alter the binding of a BAP such as BAP-1 or Raf-related protein with a Bcl-2-related protein and methods for detecting agents that induce dissociation of a bound complex formed by the association of a BAP and a Bcl-2-related protein. The invention further provides methods for modulating the activity of a Bcl-2-related protein in a cell by introducing into the cell a nucleic acid encoding a BAP or by introducing into the cell an antisense nucleotide sequence, which is complementary to a region of a gene encoding a BAP.

8. 5,539,085, Jul. 23, 1996, Bcl-2 and R-ras complex; James R. Bischoff, et al., 530/350; 435/69.1; 530/402 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,539,085 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 8 of 20

ABSTRACT:
The invention provides compositions and methods for screening for agents which are modulators of bcl-2 function and can modulate bcl-2-mediated **apoptosis** and/or modulate neoplastic and immune conditions dependent upon bcl-2 function. The invention also provides a composition comprising a substantially pure protein complex comprising a R-ras polypeptide and a bcl-2 polypeptide.

9. 5,527,682, Jun. 18, 1996, DNA sequences encoding proteins used to elicit and detect programmed cell death; Gregory P. Owens, et al., 435/6, 240.2, 252.3; 536/23.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,527,682 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 9 of 20

ABSTRACT:
Polypeptides and mutants and variants associated with programmed cell death in mammalian cells and DNA sequences, and fragments and derivatives thereof, encoding the polypeptides are disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for detecting programmed cell death in mammalian cells, a method of activating programmed cell death in unwanted mammalian cells, and methods for preventing unwanted cell death occurring in degenerative disorders of mammals.

10. 5,521,067, May 28, 1996, Bone marrow cell adhesion molecules and process for detecting adherence between cell adhesion molecules and cells generally; Beerelli Seshi, 435/7.24, 7.2, 7.9, 29, 961, 962; 436/63, 516 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,521,067 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 10 of 20

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to proteins associated with human bone marrow cell membranes for adhering hematopoietic cells to human bone marrow cell membranes. These proteins are soluble in lithium dodecyl sulfate but insoluble in 2% nonaethylene glycol octylphenol ether (e.g., 2% Triton.RTM. X-100) solution. These proteins and **antibodies** raised against them are useful in the treatment and diagnosis of blood

disorders. The DNA molecules encoding these proteins have use in gene therapy regimes. Also disclosed is a method for detecting binding between cell adhesion membrane proteins and cells having a potential to be bound to such proteins.

11. 5,518,911, May 21, 1996, Human PAK65; Arie Abo, et al., 435/194, 69.1, 252.3, 320.1; 536/23.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,518,911 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 11 of 20

ABSTRACT:
A novel human serine protein kinase, human p21-protein activated serine kinase p65 protein, referred to as hPAK65, and methods for its preparation and use are provided. Nucleic acids encoding hPAK65 and methods for their use in preparing hPAK65 as well as in preparing and identifying hPAK65 analogs are provided. Methods provided for the use of hPAK65 protein and its protein fragments, such as those that retain at least one hPAK65 activity, that include screening libraries of agents for candidates that modulate hPAK65 activity. Methods are provided to identify agents that modulate the interaction of hPAK65 with rho-like p21 GTPases, particularly rac1 and CDC42Hs binding to hPAK65 and subsequent activation of hPAK65 serine protein kinase activity, that modulate hPAK65 serine protein kinase activity, and that modulate hPAK65 effect on p21 protein GTPase activity. Such modulating agents can provide novel chemotherapeutic agents for treatment of neoplasia, lymphoproliferative conditions, arthritis, inflammation, autoimmune diseases, **apoptosis**, and the like, that are related to hPAK65 and p21 protein signal transduction pathways.

12. 5,516,977, May 14, 1996, Xenogeneic tissue implant in ear pinna; Brian Ford, et al., 800/2; 424/9.37, 578; 435/240.2; 800/DIG.3, DIG.4, DIG.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,516,977 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 12 of 20

ABSTRACT:
Immunocompromised hosts comprising xenogeneic fetal lymph node tissue implanted in the ear pinna are provided. The chimeric hosts are prepared by inserting the xenogeneic lymph node tissue into the ear pinna and closing the incision. The tissue is found to be rapidly vascularized and can be productively infected with HIV.

13. 5,514,579, May 7, 1996, Human transglutaminases; Patrick J. O'Hara, et al., 435/240.2, 69.2, 193, 254.3, 320.1; 536/23.2, 24.31 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,514,579 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 13 of 20

ABSTRACT:
Human prostatic and placental transglutaminases are identified and cloned. The human transglutaminases herein are useful for, inter alia, therapeutic wound repair, closure of skin grafts, stabilizing food preparations, and markers for identifying agents which act as agonists or antagonists of cellular **apoptosis**.

14. 5,512,473, Apr. 30, 1996, Max-interacting proteins and related molecules and methods; Roger Brent, et al., 435/240.2, 320.1; 536/23.5

[IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,512,473 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 14 of 20

ABSTRACT:
Disclosed are substantially pure preparations of Max-Interacting (Mxi) polypeptides, DNA encoding such polypeptides, **antibodies** recognizing such polypeptides, and diagnostic and therapeutic methods utilizing such polypeptides.

15. 5,506,131, Apr. 9, 1996, Immortalized human cell lines containing exogenous cytochrome P450 genes; Curtis C. Harris, et al., 435/240.2, 6 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,506,131 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 15 of 20

ABSTRACT:
Non-tumorigenic, stable, human bronchial and liver epithelial cell lines are provided wherein the cell lines are capable of expressing human cytochrome P450 genes which have been inserted into the cell lines. Also provided are methods and kits for identifying potential mutagens, cytotoxins, carcinogens, chemotherapeutic and chemo-preventive agents utilizing these cell lines.

16. 5,484,726, Jan. 16, 1996, **Antibodies** specific for human stromelysin-3 and a method for detection of stromelysin-3; Paul Basset, et al., 435/7.4; 530/387.1, 387.7, 388.1, 388.26, 388.8 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,484,726 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 16 of 20

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to a gene encoding stromylsin-3, which is a new member of the metalloproteinase family. Expression of the stromelysin-3 gene has been found to be specifically associated with invasive breast, head, neck and skin cancer. The invention also relates to **antibodies** which specifically bind to human stromylsin-3 and the use of these stromelysin-3 **antibodies** for detection of the stromylsin-3 protein in a sample.

17. 5,484,710, Jan. 16, 1996, Method of down-regulating a gene linked to a P-53 responsive element; John C. Reed, et al., 435/69.1; 536/24.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,484,710 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 17 of 20

ABSTRACT:
The present invention provides regulatory elements that are linked to genes involved in cell death and are regulated by p53 tumor suppressor protein. Examples of such p53 responsive elements (p53-RE) include p53-RE.sup.D, which is involved in p53-mediated down-regulation of the Bcl-2 gene, and p53-RE.sup.U, which is involved in p53-mediated up-regulation of the Bax gene. The invention also provides screening assays for identifying agents such as drugs that effectively modulate expression of a gene that is involved in cell death and contains a p53-RE.

18. 5,470,955, Nov. 28, 1995, **Antibodies** which specifically bind

mcl-1 polypeptide; Ruth W. Craig, 530/387.7, 388.8, 388.85, 389.1, 389.7 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,470,955 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 18 of 20

ABSTRACT:
A gene, mcl-1, of the bcl-2 family is disclosed along with its nucleotide and amino acid sequence. Also disclosed are diagnostic methods of utilizing the mcl-1 nucleotide and polypeptide sequences. **Antibodies** which specifically bind the MCL-1 protein are also provided.

19. 5,360,893, Nov. 1, 1994, DNA sequences encoding proteins used to elicit and detect programmed cell death; Gregory P. Owens, et al., 530/350; 435/240.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,360,893 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 19 of 20

ABSTRACT:
Polypeptides and mutants and variants associated with programmed cell death in mammalian cells and DNA sequences, and fragments and derivatives thereof, encoding the polypeptides are disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for detecting programmed cell death in mammalian cells, a method of activating programmed cell death in unwanted mammalian cells, and methods for preventing unwanted cell death occurring in degenerative disorders of mammals.

20. 5,272,082, Dec. 21, 1993, Cytotoxic T-ALL cell lines and uses therefor; Daniela Santoli, et al., 435/240.2; 424/534; 435/69.5, 70.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,272,082 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L8: 20 of 20

ABSTRACT:
The invention provides cytotoxic T-ALL cell lines, and modified cytotoxic T-ALL cell lines which contain a heterologous DNA sequence. The DNA sequence may encode a product capable of stabilizing or potentiating the tumoricidal activity of the cytotoxic cell lines and a product capable of controlling the growth of the cell line. Methods for use of these cell lines are also provided.

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